



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YECAN.

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TUESDAY.....JANUARY 15, 1861.

## OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Letter of Vice President Breckinridge to the Governor of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: I think all thoughtful men will approve your conduct in convening the Legislature.

Within a few weeks I have received many letters, chiefly from Kentucky, asking my opinion as to the prospect of a fair adjustment of our political troubles, which I have not answered for reasons satisfactory to my own mind, among which has been a lingering hope that some acceptable plan of settlement might be proposed by Congress, securing the rights and honor of all. I do not feel at liberty longer to remain silent, and, without intending to burden you with an extended letter, I will offer a few thoughts upon the condition of public affairs.

NEW POST-OFFICE ENVELOPES.—We were shown on Saturday by our Postmaster, B. F. Johnson, Esq., some of the new stamped envelopes, of which he has received a supply from the Department. They are of two kinds, one being stamped three cents for letters, and the other one cent for circulars. The letter envelopes are ruled on the inside of the sealing side with black lines, which show through the envelope, so as to guide the direction, but when the letter is put in the envelope it conceals the lines. The price of prepaid envelopes is no more than the price of other envelopes and the stamps purchased separately, and are much more safe and convenient, as the stamps cannot come off of them, as they often do when only stuck on a blank envelope, and thereby letters are often delayed, if they ever do reach their destination.

TENNESSEE.—It will be seen by our dispatches that a Convention is to be called in Tennessee to decide whether that State shall stay in or go out of the Union. If it decides that it ought to go out, the question is to be submitted to the people. The Convention will meet on the 18th of February.

GEORGIA AND LOUISIANA.—The State Convention of Georgia meets next Wednesday, 16th; that of Louisiana, Wednesday, 23d; and Texas on Monday, the 28th inst. There seems to be little doubt that they will follow the example of South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

FLORIDA FORCES.—The Federal troops have abandoned all the forts in Florida except Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, and the telegraph says three hundred men had left Mobile to surprise and take it. There may have been a bit of a fight on the occasion.

City Officers, 1861.

The city election, Saturday, January 5th, 1861, resulted as follows:

Councilmen—G. W. Gwin, A. G. Cumming, J. Harlan, G. W. Owen, L. A. Thomas, R. Runyan, Jas. M. Todd, and H. L. Todd.

City Attorney—D. W. Lindsey.

At a meeting of the Board the following officers were elected:

Mayor—G. W. Gwin.  
Clerk of the Board—J. W. Batchelor.  
City Marshal—W. B. Holman.  
Treasurer—Jno. Baltzell.  
Assessor—Jno. R. Graham.  
Market Master—Henry Brown.  
Watchman—Henry Brown.

The Mayor appointed the following standing committees:

On Finance—Messrs. H. I. Todd and Cumming.  
On Gas Works—Messrs. Owen and Runyan.

On Water Works—Messrs. Runyan and Thomas.

On Streets, &c.—Messrs. Thomas, H. I. Todd, and J. M. Todd.

On Fire Department—Messrs. Cumming and J. M. Todd.

On Markets, &c.—Messrs. Owen, and Runyan.

On Ordinances—Messrs. Harlan and Thomas.

On Education—Messrs. Runyan and Harlan.

On Hotel and Public Grounds—Messrs. J. M. Todd and Harlan.

That is a Biblical allusion—of course.

ANOTHER SECRETARY RESIGNED.—We learn by private dispatch that Hon. P. F. Thomas, who a short time since succeeded Mr. Cobb as Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned. He is a Southern man and couldn't stand the coercive measures of the President. Hon. John A. Dix, is his successor. There is now but one Southern man a member of the Cabinet—a thing unparalleled in the history of the government.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The February number is on our table, and having frequently expressed in our columns that it is far superior to all other magazines of its class published in the United States, it appears to us unnecessary to occupy space merely to reaffirm that opinion. No eulogy can add to the reputation of this Magazine and no disapprovals can subtract from its merits. Go to Keenon & Crutcher's bookstore and procure a copy.

OHIO A Convention of the Ohio Democracy, without distinction, has been called to meet at Columbus on January 23d.

THE John Brown invasion affair cost Virginia \$20,000.

ANDY Johnson, the Tennessee Senator who made the "coercion" speech, was burned in effigy in Christian county, Ky., the other day.

THE people of Driftwood township, Jackson county, Indiana, had a Union meeting on the 8th inst., and indorsed Crittenden's amendment.

THE Government has concluded an agreement with Sweden and Norway in relation to the rendition of criminals from either State.

THE United States Hotel is now really one of those tip-top Houses seldom to be met with, where the fare and accommodations are of the very best, and charged the very lowest. When you go to Leavenworth try it.

plan of adjustment has all measure of our concession, with the security and we have of the opinion, and the Government, and the other Government, it falls to the Government, in forming the plan, to be in the experienced working of the element which of self-protection.

I can not suppose under her right, under any set of circumstances, proposed by Mr. C. to emasculate it by after-acquired title, to realize and protect the life by language.

NOTE.—The date on this part of the paper, but I know it was in the territory south of

employed to prohibit it north of the line, or by veiling its provisions in ambiguous phrases, could only result in new agitations and convulsions. I believe that Kentucky wants a thorough settlement of none, and one that any plain and honest mind can understand.

I have not referred to the personal-liberty bills of the Northern States, because they are the subjects of State action; nor to various propositions concerning the Fugitive-slave Law, because they relate only to legislative action; nor to the question concerning the right of sojourn and transit with slave property, nor to several schemes of constitutional amendment which demand more for the South than the plan of Mr. Crittenden. I have said that, in my opinion, no thorough and satisfactory amendments will be proposed to the States by Congress; and I have taken the plan which concedes most to the Northern States, and which presents the least that I suppose any portion of the South would. And now, sir, I tell you that the Republicans in Congress, and I fear in the country, never will adopt it. They will not recognize in any form, directly or indirectly, property in slaves. They will outlaw from the protection of the common Government property to the value of four thousand millions of dollars, and which is interwoven with the very structure of society in nearly half the States of the Union. They intend that the South shall never have any portion in the territory of the Union. Their fixed policy is to wield the Federal Government for anti-slavery purposes, and to crush all opposition by arms. I am not mistaken as to the purposes of the resolution and controlling spirits of that organization at this capital.

Propositions, conceived in a spirit of patriotic concession, were offered by Senator Crittenden. I refer to them, because they convey much to the spirit of conciliation. They embrace the following as amendments to the Constitution:

That Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the forts, dock yards, and other places under its jurisdiction in the Southern States.

Not to prevent the transportation of slaves from one slaveholding State to another, nor to any Territory where slavery may exist, whether the transportation be coastwise or inland.

Not to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, while it exists in Maryland or Virginia, nor without the consent of the inhabitants and compensation to the owners.

And in regard to the territories—

That all in the territory now held or hereafter to be acquired north of latitude 36° 30' slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall be prohibited while in all territory now held or hereafter to be acquired south of said line of latitude slavery of the African race shall be recognized and protected; in both cases, the prohibition on one side of the line, and the protection on the other, covering the period of territorial existence."

These provisions, the resolutions propose, shall be made a part of the Constitution, and together with the features now in the Constitution, relative to the representation of three-fifths of the slaves, and the return of fugitive slaves, shall not be subject to future alteration. As subsequently modified, they contain, among other things, a very proper declaration that citizenship and suffrage shall not be conferred on persons in whole or in part of African descent.

The dominant party here, rejecting every thing, proposing nothing, are pursuing a policy which, under the name of "enforcing the laws" and "punishing traitors," threatens to plunge the country into all the calamities of civil war.

The Federal Union can not be preserved by arms. The attempt would unite the Southern States in resistance, while in the North a great multitude of true and loyal men never would consent to shed the blood of our people in the name and under the authority of a violated compact. A serious collision upon existing issues would destroy whatever hope may yet remain of preserving or restoring the Union. An attempt to hold it together by the bayonet would exceed anything yet recorded in the history of a nation.

The immediate question now presented is, peace or war. Whether the right of a State or States to dissolve connection with the Federal system is a reserved right, or one growing out of the Constitution, or the right of revolution, the great fact lies before us, that there has been done, and we are not permitted to doubt that in a few weeks seven or eight States, containing a larger population than the thirteen Colonies at the epoch of the Revolution, will have withdrawn from the Union and declared their independence.

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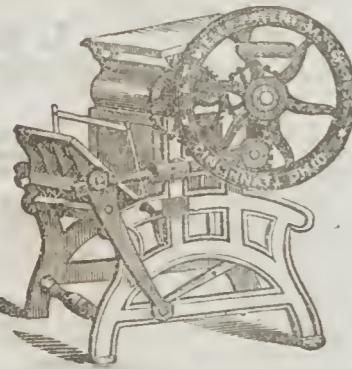
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## JOB WORK!



STEAM  
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

YEOMAN OFFICE,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WE call the attention of heads of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, county officers, Manufacturers, and others, desiring good work on the best terms, to our superior facilities for printing

CATALOGUES,  
CIRCULARS,  
PREMIUM LISTS,  
BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.  
Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-Heads, Posters,  
Letter-Heads, etc., etc., etc.

We have the greatest variety of wood and metal types of the latest styles, entirely new;

STEAM POWER & COLD PRESSES. fine parts, all well made, and employable, and employable to turn out all kinds of work in a style equal to any office in the West, and at prices as low as the same can be done in Louisville or Cincinnati.

If you are desirous of having your business cards printed at the shortest notice,

Particular attention given to printing in inks of different colors. All orders will receive prompt attention. Address

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
Frankfort, Ky.

May 26 If

Forfeited Lands.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,  
Frankfort, Ky. (With, 1600.)

THE following lands were forfeited to the State of Kentucky for the non-payment of taxes, interest, and cost due thereon, if not paid on or before the 10th day of February, next, viz.

No. 276. James L. McLaw, 388 part of 1,500 acres in Barren county; 100 acres, and 1000 acres in Hart, entered in West Virginia, surveyed by McLaw; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$2.30.

No. 278. Same 600, part of 500 acres in Barren county, on Little Barren, entered by Wm. Phillips; survey by J. D. Clegg; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$3.60.

No. 281. James McLaw, 1,050 part of 3,000 acres in Caldwell county, Tennessee; river: years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$5.60.

No. 915. Harry Tugman, 40 acres in Franklin county; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.75.

No. 948. McDaniel & Co., 2,000 acres in Pendleton county, waters South Fork of Licking; entered and surveyed by James Moody; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$1.30.

No. 1,410. Same 149 acres in Caldwell county, Cumberland river; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$1.25.

No. 1,478. Walter Brooks' heirs, 855, part of 1,500 acres in Hickman, now Ballard county, Kentucky; Creek; survey and patented by Walter Brooks; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$5.30.

No. 1,479. Same 1, part of 2,665 acres in Hickman, now Ballard county, near Tennessee river; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$1.45.

No. 1,480. Same 1, part of 1,500 acres in Monroe county, Mill Creek; patented by Monroe and Meeks; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.60.

No. 1,470. Same 1, part of 75 acres in Monroe county, Ridge, between East Fork and Mississippi Creek; patented by Monroe and Meeks; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.30.

No. 1,473. Same 100 acres in Hart county, Green river; by Long-trail and Bailey; survey and patented by James Moody; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.30.

No. 1,475. Same 4,5 of 240, part of 4-5 or 240 acres in Warren county, Beaver Dam; patented by Monroe and Meeks; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.30.

No. 1,478. Same 8, lots in Tompkinsville; being a square of about 4 acres, and improvements; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.30.

No. 2,847. Same 1,000 acres in McCracken county, Tennessee river; patented by J. S. Summers; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$6.

No. 2,850. Same 1,000 acres in Calloway county, Clark's river; patented by J. Chapman; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$1.30.

No. 2,859. Dr. B. Smith, 100 acres in West Tennessee, R. E. T. 4, sec. 22, E. 6. Qr.; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.95.

No. 2,904. Same 100 acres in Lawrence county, Sandy River; patented by E. Brown; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.95.

No. 2,905. Same 500 acres in Grayson county, Bear Creek; surveyed and patented by Jeremiah Asbury; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.94.

No. 2,058. Dr. M. B. Smith, 160 acres in R. E. T. 4, sec. 22, S. W. Q. West Tennessee river; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.95.

No. 2,292. S. J. Lowry, 100 acres in Atherton, and Caleb J. Fisher, 10,000 acres in Lawrence county, Sandy River; patented by E. Brown; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.95.

No. 2,286. Same 100 acres in Lawrence county, Sandy River; patented by Ben Fuller; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$1.00.

No. 3,247. Sarah Jane Mitchell, one lot in Scottsboro, Allen county, No. 95; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.95.

No. 2,255. G. W. Adams, 100 acres in Graves county, Brush Creek, T. 5, R. 1W; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$0.95.

No. 2,279. Unknown owner of lot No. 10, 400, Allen county, Scottsboro; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$1.00.

No. 2,280. Same lot No. 10, 400, Allen county, Scottsboro; years taxes due, 1857-8-9, amounting to \$1.00.

Given under my hand the date above,  
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

Memo.—Any person desiring to pay any of the above taxes, will forward the amount of tax, named and 50 per cent, interest for the 1st year's tax, 100 per cent, interest for the 2d year's tax, and 25 cents each tract or lot for advertising. On the 10th of February, any person so desiring to pay the amount due, will require 100 per cent, more to pay the amount due; and after that the amount due will bear interest at the rate of 100 per cent, per annum, and can be deducted at that date until the 10th February, 1862, when the date of redemption expires.

decs w&t-wt-wt

FRANKFORT UNION SEMINARY.

THE undersigned has leave to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that they have established the first class Union Seminary in the city, which will be conducted strictly on the principle of the best institutions of the age. The course of education embraces all the branches calculated to give a finished polite education. We are gradually removing from two of the best universities in the land, and have abundant testimonies as to our superior acquirements as thorough English and classical scholars and as successful teachers. We respectfully solicit young men to enter our school, which shall be surpassed by none in the State. The school will be opened on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 31, 1860, for day pupils only. The scholastic year consists of four weeks.

Tuition in primary department..... \$30.00  
Higher English and Belles Lettres..... 50.00  
French, extra..... 50.00  
Printing, extra..... 50.00  
Painting, extra..... 15.00  
Oriental, Greek and Italian, each..... 15.00  
Hair Flowers, Worsted and Leather work, each..... 6.00  
Drawing and Water Colors, each..... 6.00  
Licing perfectly acquainted with the best literature of ancient and modern times, none but the best text books will be used in school. Disciplining mild but firm.

NEIL M. GREEN, Principal.

If for particulars inquire of us at the Capital Hotel. aug30 w&t-wt-wt

REMOVAL.

TOBIN has removed his stock of Groceries to C. G. Graham's Livery Stable, where he invites all his old customers and as many new ones as wish to patronize him.

He keeps constantly on hand a choice assortment of Sugars, Coffees, Spices, Tobacco, Cigars, Liquors, and every thing else. He will be well known to all the proprietors of almost any dealer in Medecine, Druggists, and Booksellers, in the State, will assure a lot of Bills for return mail.

OTTER & MERWIN, Sole Proprietors.

Saint Louis, Mo.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills and W. H. Averill, Wilson, Peeler & Co., and Raymond & Tyler, Louisville, Ky. Wholesale Agents.

aug23 w&t-wt-wt

L. TOBIN.

## MOFFAT'S

### Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have been used in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease, the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES.

Are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second parts of the alimentary canal, a cure of nearly every part of the slate and arid kind.

FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEARTBURN,

HEADACHE, RESTLESSNESS, ILL-TEMPER, ANXIETY,

AND VAGINOLY, which are the general symptoms of the disease, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

CONSTIPATION, in cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, the peristaltic process leaves the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERIES of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of respiration, and thus removing the heat of the system.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DISSIPATIVES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder, they operate most directly on the most important organs, and hence have even been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVE.

Also WORKS, by dissolving from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures are attached.

SURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE MEDICINES.

BY THE power of the pure vegetable extract, the

COMPLEXION, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the

harmful poisons are removed.

The constant increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of

the Profession.

THE PILLS, in cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, the peristaltic process leaves the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERIES of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation through the process of respiration, and thus removing the heat of the system.

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